IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DAIRY MOU REPORT
APRIL 18, 2006

At the end of 2005, Idaho had 721 dairy farms - a net loss of 16 dairies from 2004. Average herd size increased from 590 mature animals per farm in 2004 to 657 in 2005. Total milk production was over 10 billion pounds up 11.5% from 2004. Average milk price was approximately $13.50 per hundred weight down from $14.97 in 2004. Farm gate receipts were 1.37 billion, up from 1.36 billion in 2004. The Department estimates the 2006 milk production will increase approximately 5% over 2005. Several dairymen have gone through the county siting approval process and are under construction. Numerous other dairy site proposals have been approved by county governments. The majority of these approvals are in Minidoka and Cassia counties. The Gossner Food's Cheese plant in Heyburn opened last fall. Other milk processors are reviewing areas in Idaho for possible manufacture sites.

YEAR	NUMBER OF FARMS	POUNDS OF MILK (BILLIONS OF LBS.)	MATURE DAIRY COWS (IN THOUSANDS)	AVERAGE HERD SIZE
1991	1952	2.87	178	91
1992	1825	3.09	183	100
1993	1248	3.18	189	151
1994	1217	3.71	208	171
1995	1179	4.17	232	197
1996	1150	4.7	256	223
1997	1074	5.15	272	253
1998	980	5.7	301	307
1999	930	6.453	332	357
2000	894	7.189	354	395
2001	837	7.757	377	450
2002	788	8.155	390	495
2003	762	8.77	412	540
2004	737	9.09	435	590
2005	721	10.15	474	657
Statistics from ISDA & estimates from USDA Statistical Reporting				

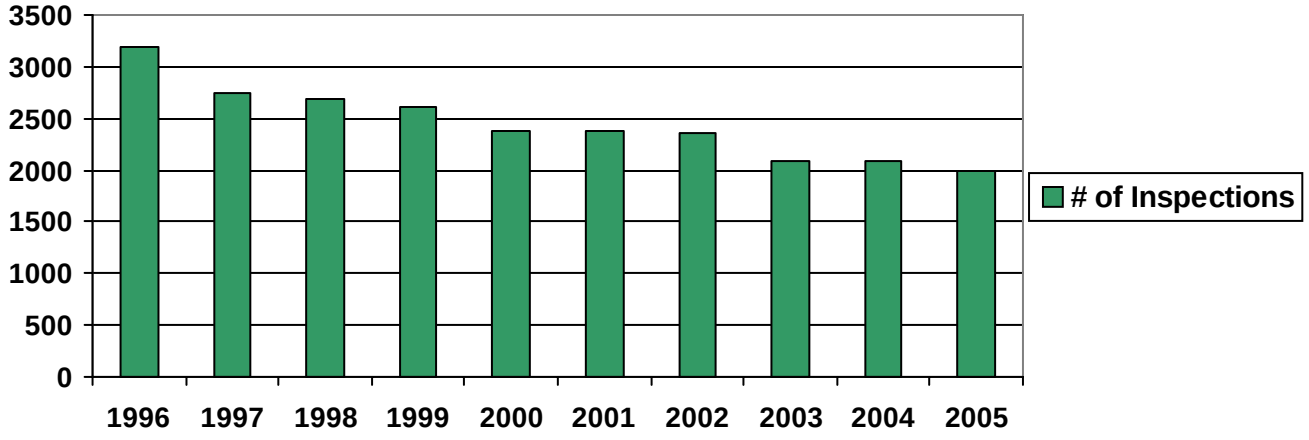
TOP 10 MILK PRODUCING STATES

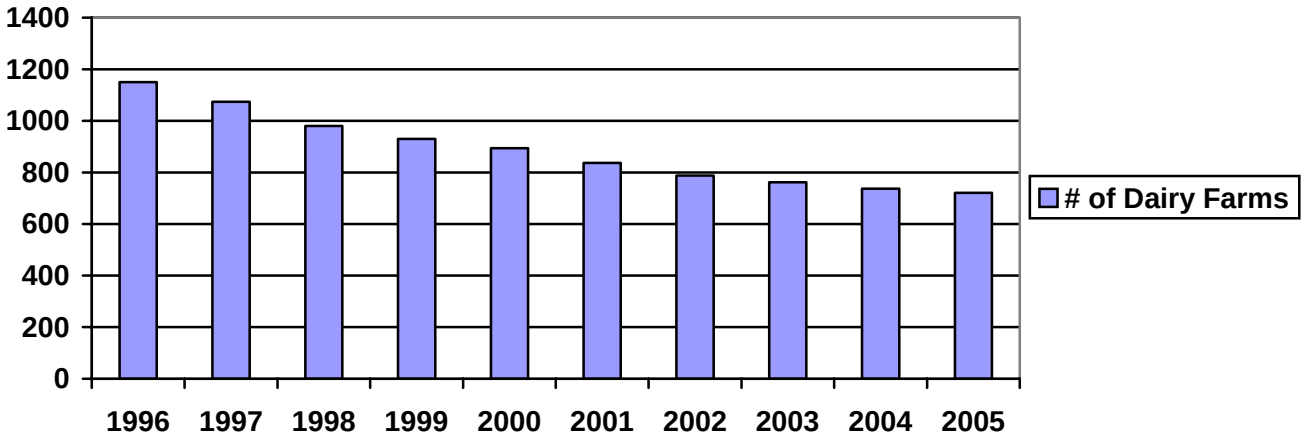
STATE	2004	2005	CHANGE IN %
California	36,465	37,548	3
Wisconsin	22,085	22,864	3.5
New York	11,650	12,077	3.7
Pennsylvania	10,062	10,514	4.5
Idaho	9,093	10,156	11.7
Minnesota	8,102	8,200	1.2
New Mexico	6,710	6,951	3.4
Michigan	6,315	6,673	5.7
Texas	6,009	6,442	7.2
Washington	5,416	5,608	3.5

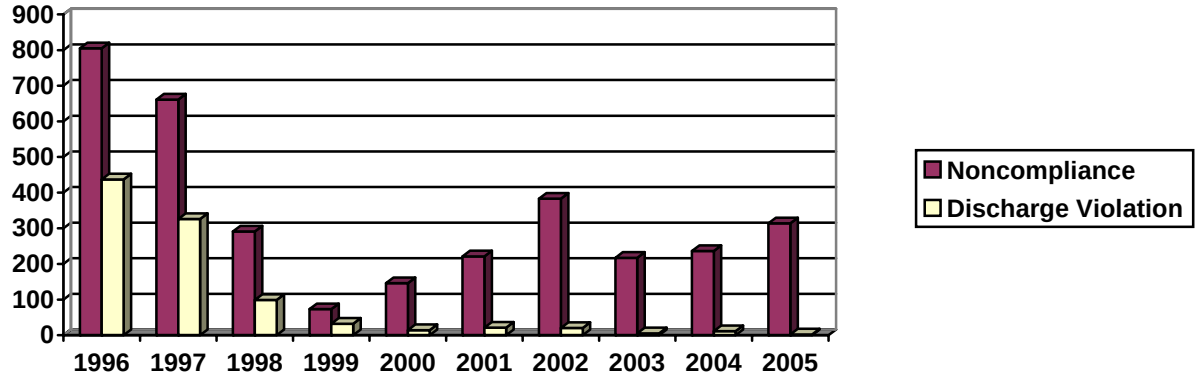
WASTE INSPECTION DATA

During the ten-year history of the MOU, 1996 through 2005, ISDA conducted 24,532 dairy farm waste inspections. A total of 3,347 noncompliance violations and 967 discharge violations were issued.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Non-compliance	805	661	291	73	146	221	383	217	236	314
Discharge	437	326	99	32	14	21	20	5	11	2
Total Inspections	3196	2742	2697	2619	2386	2385	2350	2083	2082	1991







During 2005 the number of noncompliance violations increased and discharge violations decreased from 2004. In 2005, ISDA cited 2 dairy farms resulting in civil penalties of $37,000.00 for violations of the Rules Governing Dairy Waste. Penalties for dairy waste violations are generally resolved through a settlement meeting process. The process is summarized through a Stipulation, Agreement and Consent Order signed by the violator and the ISDA director.

This process involves the dairyman, dairyman's attorney (if wanted), ISDA investigators, the Dairy Bureau Chief, and a Deputy Attorney General. If an agreement can not be reached by the parties, a formal hearing is held. When assessing a dairy waste penalty, ISDA uses a matrix as a guide in determining the appropriate penalty for the violation.

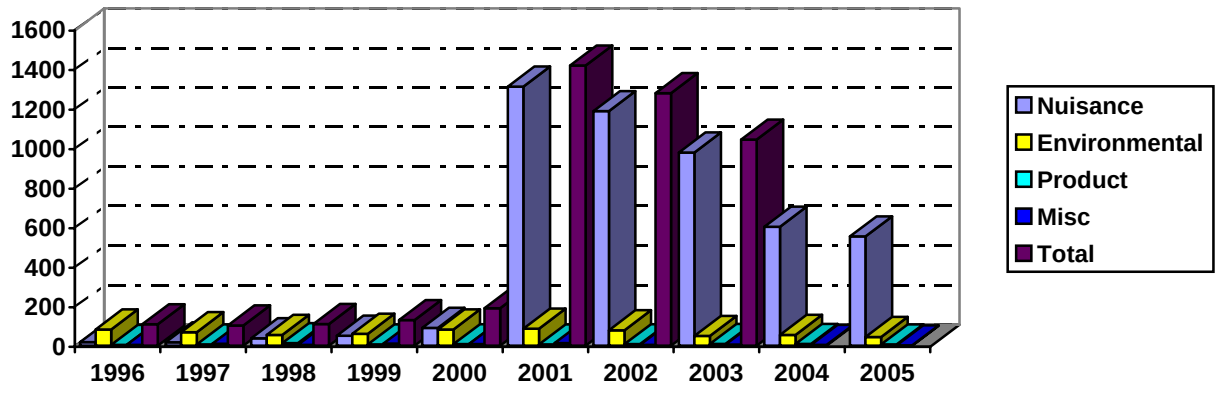
The Bureau continues to receive numerous inquiries regarding state dairy waste requirements. The dairy industry, and perhaps to a greater degree the public are unclear with provisions outlined in the Rules Governing Dairy Waste. The primary inquiries for 2005:

a. The MOU hasn't stopped odor, air emission problems, or flies
b. Manure stockpiling on pivot corners or 3rd party locations.
c. Solids application during winter months or on frozen or snow covered ground.
d. Land application of effluent under provisions outlined in NMP's.
    1. April 15th
    2. If a dairy calls and gets permission to land apply effluent, they believe they are okay with their NMP.
e. Incorporation requirements of livestock waste on dairy owned or 3rd party owned acres.
f. Land application requirements of livestock waste in proximity to wells, laterals, residences, roadways.
g. Record keeping requirements for nutrient management
h. Set back requirements from County & ISDA.
i. What is excessive manure on the road?
j. Over application, multiple applications.
k. Soil testing requirements.
l. Why doesn't ISDA shut the dairies down for virtually any violation.
m. Waste run off into barrow pits.
n. Straight effluent, when application is okay.
o. Air quality vs. water quality.

ISDA DAIRY RELATED COMPLAINTS

During 2005 the Dairy Bureau received 607 complaints:

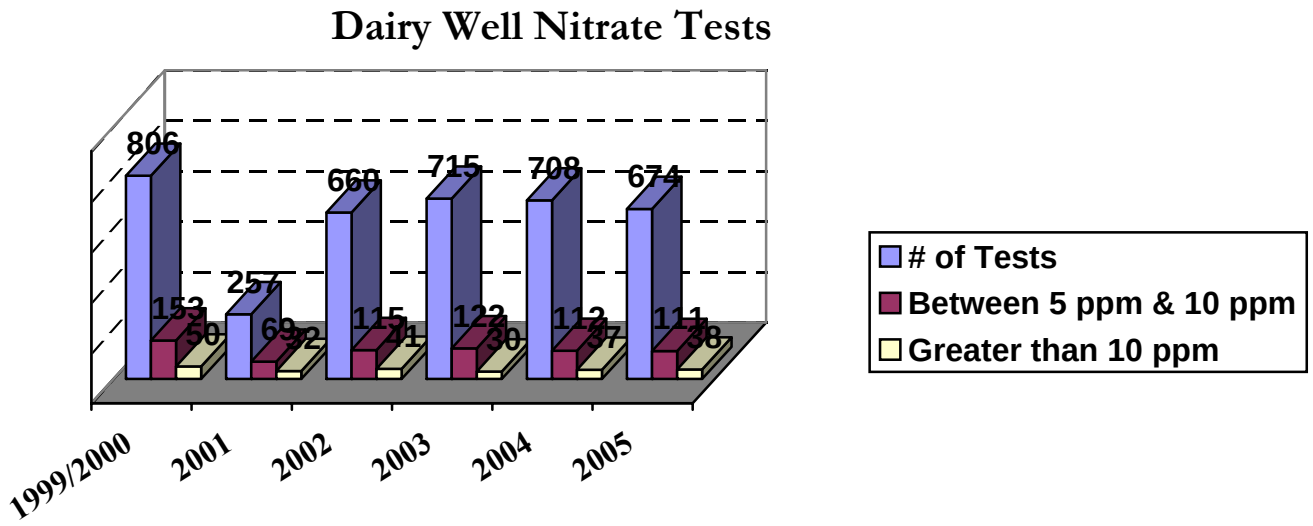
553 nuisance
45 environmental
7 product
2 miscellaneous



WATER QUALITY TESTING

In July 1999, ISDA initiated a program to test dairy farm water supplies for nitrate. All dairy farms except those facilities on municipal water systems were tested. All facilities that tested 5 ppm or higher were retested utilizing nitrogen isotope testing protocols.

674 dairy well nitrate tests were conducted in 2005. Data from these tests are shared with ISDA water quality staff and other agencies. The Bureau tested all non-municipal dairy wells in 2005. The Bureau will continue to annually test dairy wells for nitrate and coliform. In 2005 the Bureau conducted isotope testing on all wells >5 ppm. The Dairy Bureau has requested the Department's Water Quality Program to conduct site assessments to assist in determining nitrate source (s) on and around some dairy farms. All >10 ppm tests are reported to DEQ. Further information relating to ground water testing is available on our website at
www.agri.idaho.gov /Divisions programs / Ag Resources / Water Quality Program /Reports.



ISOTOPE RESULTS

Please refer to the table below for isotope ranges and potential sources.

$\delta^{15}N$ Values and Potential NO_3-N Sources (Kendall and McDonnell, 1998)

$\delta^{15}N$ Values ($^0/_{00}$)	Potential NO_3-N Source
-5 to +5	Commercial Fertilizer
+5 to +10	Organic Nitrogen in Soil or Mixed Source
>10	Animal or Human Waste

Table 1. $\delta^{15}N$ results for the same 105 dairy wells sampled in both 1999-2001 and 2005.

Dairy ID	1999 - 2001	2005	Dairy ID	1999 - 2001	2005
	N15 isotope	N15 isotope		N15 isotope	N15 isotope
DY16310463	42.64	17.71	DY16410117	8.59	8.04
DY16830372	28.50	7.49	DY16310464	8.55	9.27
DY16530490	20.69	9.54	DY16830708	8.36	5.36
DY16830687	20.35	9.64	DY16670398	8.29	8.90
DY16830690	18.55	3.00	DY16830685	8.26	9.34
DY16670418	17.48	6.47	DY16830686	8.24	8.60
DY16270854	15.90	8.19	DY16830732	8.21	8.11
DY16830715	15.51	7.71	DY16830376	8.12	8.11
DY16530498	15.19	8.33	DY16310443	7.89	4.93
DY16830373	14.35	9.07	DY16750818	7.75	8.09
DY16831025	14.04	13.07	DY16510358	7.59	7.72
DY16290947	12.77	19.35	DY16870924	7.43	7.43
DY16670414	12.31	12.91	DY16310454	7.42	5.50
DY16770142	11.94	13.02	DY16410082	7.24	9.60
DY16830369	11.75	9.45	DY16830724	7.23	8.15
DY16470563	11.58	9.07	DY16310449	7.23	6.73
DY16830701	11.51	8.31	DY16110189	7.14	7.26
DY16830380	11.51	4.97	DY16750823	7.13	4.92
DY16410961	11.27	6.02	DY16010765	7.12	4.88
DY16270847	10.95	5.76	DY16110180	7.08	7.96
DY16830710	10.51	8.20	DY16750810	7.03	11.26
DY16270851	10.33	9.54	DY16750817	6.99	6.49
DY16410075	10.19	9.83	DY16310392	6.95	9.04
DY16830734	9.94	7.47	DY16270978	6.94	7.98
DY16830733	9.73	8.50	DY16310451	6.91	7.17
DY16310457	9.63	4.82	DY16010893	6.87	7.74
DY16450786	9.54	10.24	DY16010762	6.78	3.74
DY16830367	9.37	5.22	DY16310459	6.63	6.60
DY16470667	9.15	10.18	DY16010902	6.61	9.84
DY16830706	9.10	7.74	DY16830697	6.55	4.36
DY16530508	9.07	11.20	DY16750922	6.54	9.57
DY16830365	9.03	8.25	DY16010774	6.52	6.59
DY16670400	8.97	7.60	DY16270906	6.44	7.92
DY16830714	8.89	7.07	DY16310466	6.42	8.78
DY16830702	8.88	7.74	DY16830707	6.37	8.96
DY16830683	8.82	8.64	DY16830693	6.27	11.62
DY16830730	8.68	8.41	DY16830723	6.25	5.84

Table 1. $\delta^{15}N$ results for the same 105 dairy wells sampled in both 1999-2001 and 2005 (continued).

Dairy ID	1999 - 2001	2005
	N15 isotope	N15 isotope
DY16110192	6.20	12.74
DY16830705	6.17	5.99
DY16110193	6.10	9.22
DY16270912	6.07	6.62
DY16270850	6.06	5.89
DY16010901	6.00	12.75
DY16510353	6.00	7.73
DY16310450	5.74	7.53
DY16270829	5.41	7.00
DY16310455	5.21	7.40
DY16831001	5.08	7.58
DY16310387	4.88	5.77
DY16830716	4.86	7.35
DY16730873	4.86	6.61
DY16510354	4.85	8.83
DY16270833	4.72	6.64
DY16831028	4.53	5.10
DY16410083	4.46	13.69
DY16830728	4.44	7.70
DY16410023	4.42	7.25
DY16270866	4.40	3.00
DY16830725	4.30	6.20
DY16310465	3.85	6.03
DY16270917	3.74	3.95
DY16270849	3.72	3.93
DY16270909	3.47	4.40
DY16730874	3.38	7.64
DY16010900	3.37	10.29
DY16270908	3.34	8.28
DY16310460	2.94	10.94
DY16270977	2.31	6.61

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

The Nutrient Management Standard 590 was established in 1999. This standard was adopted as rule for Idaho dairy farms that same year. The 590 Standard became the first land application fertilization rule on any Idaho agricultural business. This phosphorus based standard severely limited the amount of manure applied to Idaho grown crops. Traditional and up to that time manure application practices, all of a sudden required change. Producers were immediately required to apply manure at the "phosphorus rate" which results in supplementing their crops' nitrogen needs with other than manure nitrogen based sources.

The 590 Standard became an ISDA rule in March 2001 for beef operations with 1000 or more head of livestock. It is also now applicable to "other agriculture operations" that utilize federal cost share money. Regulatory oversights for compliance with the 590 Standard for the "other agriculture operations" lies with NRCS. The extent of this oversight does not appear to be a priority.

ISDA has sampled approximately 100,000 acres of dairy owned land since the standard was put in place. Soil test results from non-certified laboratories revealed that many fields exceeded the phosphorus threshold. There may be several explanations for the elevated phosphorus results:

1. Historic manure applications to meet crop nitrogen needs
2. Historic manure applications to fields closest to the dairy center
3. Over estimating efficiencies of mechanical and gravity separation systems
4. Concern for phosphorus was not an issue for industry or agencies if runoff was contained
5. Some individuals simply over applied manure without regard for crop nutrient needs

In December 2004 the Dairy Bureau started using the ISDA Quality Assurance Lab (QAL) for our soil testing results. The QAL laboratory participates in the North American Proficiency Testing certification program. Several other private labs are now participating in this soil testing certification program. Soil laboratory results prior to the certification program would have a difficult time passing legal scrutiny. Split and blind soil samples sent by ISDA to private labs prior to the certification program revealed gross testing discrepancies.

The issue facing the industry, regulators, and those agencies that established the phosphorus threshold is because of all the years of nutrient applications, several fields are now above tolerance. Data presented by the University of Idaho indicates that years of cropping production without additional phosphorus added to the fields will have minimal year to year reduction in phosphorus soil tests results. What will be EPA's position regarding fields currently above the phosphorus threshold under their NPDES Permits? Does the language in the 1999 or current 590 need to be modified to provide greater clarity with future manure/fertilizer applications on fields above the phosphorus threshold? Is there real environmental concern for the phosphorus threshold if runoff is not an issue?

The Dairy Bureau has a procedure in place to regulate the phosphorus threshold standard. The Bureaus' procedure is to notify producers whose field(s) are over the phosphorus threshold. The producers are informed that any fields that exceed the phosphorus threshold may only receive livestock/commercial phosphorus nutrient applications to crop uptake. Repeat violations of the 590 standard are subject to penalties outlined in the Rules Governing Dairy Waste. The enforcement of this standard has been very difficult primarily do to the past extreme variability in laboratory soil testing protocols and results. We believe an objective reasonable rule needs to be put in place that will address producer and regulatory phosphorus soil testing issues. At this time, it may be premature to address these issues because of the lack of information regarding the requirements contained in the next NPDES Permit.

THE WINTER FROM HELL

The 2005-2006 winter season was tough on livestock producers throughout the state. Early December brought cold inversion conditions across most of southern Idaho. Frozen corrals were met with near record rainfalls from mid December through the end of January. There was a slight reprieve from wet conditions during February, but March and April were generally wet.

The Bureau identified through the inspection process and from producer notification that storage capacities were taxed. Approximately 150 dairymen experienced capacity challenges. Land applications were authorized in amounts that reduced potential to compromise lagoons. The applications were allowed with a proviso that no runoff transpired. The producers were issued notices of non-compliance and were instructed to have their waste containment systems re-evaluated to determine actual capacities. Most of the full lagoons were due to the extreme amount of rainfall. However, there were numerous waste containment systems that were not empty going into the wet season.

PRECIPITATION DATA 2005-2006			
Area	*Required storage ***	*Total precipitation Dec-Jan-Feb*	*Total precipitation Oct-Nov-Dec-Jan-Feb-March*
Jerome	1.8 + 4.44 = 6.24	7.15	9.33
Mt. Home	1.6 + 5 = 6.6	5.26	8.12
Emmett	2.2 + 6.48 = 8.68	7.66	12.50
Payette	1.8 + 5.57 = 7.37	5.38	8.45
Parma	1.8 + 4.93 = 6.73	4.19	7.79
Twin Falls	1.8 + 5.47 = 7.27	5.84	8.47
Burley	1.8 + 3.98 = 5.78	4.93	8.22
Castleford	1.9 + 5.13 = 7.03	3.64	5.03
Paul	1.8 + 3.92 = 5.72	4.85	6.95
Shoshone	2 + 5.94 = 7.94	7.26	8.60

These totals are for a six month period that starts in mid October and ends in mid April. The total that the facility is required to store might be slightly higher than this because in some areas the precipitation minus evaporation might be higher over a 120 day period than over the six month period.

** Any process waste water would have to be added to this calculation.

* This information was compiled by Western Regional Climate Center

HAGERMAN 2 SW, IDAHO

Monthly Total Precipitation (inches)

*** Note *** Provisional Data *** After Year/Month 200512
a = 1 day missing, b = 2 days missing, c = 3 days, ..etc..,
z = 26 or more days missing, A = Accumulations present
Long-term means based on columns; thus, the monthly row may not
sum (or average) to the long-term annual value.
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NUMBER OF MISSING DAYS : 5
Individual Months not used for annual or monthly statistics if more than 5 days are missing.
Individual Years not used for annual statistics if any month in that year has more than 5 days missing.

Year(s)	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2000	1.99	1.66	0.78	0.22h	0.60I	0.10	0.00	0.00k	1.47	0.93	0.54	0.75h	7.47
2001	0.44	0.74	0.97	0.95	0.23	0.03	0.25	0.02	0.39	0.38	1.64	2.05b	8.09
2002	1.04	0.30	1.26	0.33a	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.00	0.28	0.21	0.37	1.56	5.55
2003	0.55	0.27	1.01	1.25	1.12	0.25	0.01	1.04	0.14	0.00	0.79	2.80	9.23
2004	1.14	1.31	0.07	0.64	0.91	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.34	1.04	0.47	2.36	8.54
2005	0.36	0.32	1.23	1.34	2.73	0.52	0.12	0.05	0.03	0.26a	1.08	4.23	12.27
2006	2.22a	0.49f	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	2.22

Dec-Jan-Feb= 6.94 Total Precipitation
Oct-Nov-Dec-Jan-Feb-Mar = 8.28 Total Precipitation

JEROME, IDAHO
Monthly Total Precipitation (inches)

Year(s)	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2000	1.94	1.56	1.00	0.15	0.76	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.30	1.29	0.55	0.65	8.28
2001	1.27	0.31	0.83	1.43	0.33	0.13	0.10	0.01	0.59	0.47	2.41	1.55	9.43
2002	0.77	0.19	1.34	0.86	0.01	0.42	0.07	0.15	0.59	0.21	0.48	1.22	6.31
2003	0.57	0.38	0.93	1.84	2.13	0.06	0.11	0.45	0.09	0.03	0.73	2.51	9.83
2004	0.60	1.41	0.34	0.91	1.02	0.11	0.11	0.33	0.39	1.61	0.46	1.69a	8.98
2005	0.65	0.58	1.23	2.89	2.22	0.75	0.27	0.02	0.17	0.28	0.80	4.19	14.05
2006	2.56	0.40b	1.10c	0.54y	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	4.06

Dec-Jan-Feb= 7.15 Total Precipitation
Oct-Nov-Dec-Jan-Feb-Mar = 9.33 Total Precipitation

These totals are for a six month period that starts in mid October and ends in mid April. The total that the facility is required to store might be slightly higher than this because in some areas the precipitation minus evaporation might be higher over a 120 day period that over the six month period.

MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO
Monthly Total Precipitation (inches)

Year(s)	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2000	1.51	1.68	1.54	0.63	0.81	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.62	1.74	0.26	0.12	8.96
2001	0.34	0.08	0.50	0.34	0.32	0.12	0.19	0.06	0.51	0.57	0.77	0.78b	4.58
2002	0.27	0.02	0.71	0.95	0.03	0.24	0.25	0.00	0.08	0.34	0.81	2.48c	6.18
2003	1.64	0.38	1.04	1.46	1.06	0.31	0.19	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.67	2.10	9.23
2004	1.22	1.58b	0.91	0.26a	1.14	0.15	0.00b	0.44	0.23	1.65	0.98	2.30	10.86
2005	0.27	0.81b	1.15	1.27	5.06	0.57a	0.17	0.06	0.24	0.45	1.67b	3.23b	14.95
2006	1.91	0.12b	0.74	0.82z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	2.77

Dec-Jan-Feb= 5.26 Total Precipitation
Oct-Nov-Dec-Jan-Feb-Mar = 8.12 Total Precipitation

EMMETT 2 E, IDAHO
Monthly Total Precipitation (inches)

Year(s)	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2000	2.73	2.53	1.62	0.81	0.68	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.63	2.26	0.93	1.57	13.90
2001	1.53a	0.88a	0.86	1.66	0.35	0.32	0.46	0.00	0.26	0.67	1.46	1.98	10.43
2002	0.98	0.33	1.28	1.25	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.07	0.32	0.20	0.71	3.26	8.82
2003	2.03	1.28	1.65	1.40	1.72	0.07	0.50	0.25	0.03	0.09	1.00	2.15	12.17
2004	2.33	1.97	0.36	0.63	1.74	0.41	0.27	0.25b	0.52	1.88	0.62	1.89	12.87
2005	0.46	0.25	1.29	0.81	2.86	1.54	0.06	0.13	0.25	0.69	1.85	4.39	14.58
2006	2.81	0.46a	2.30e	0.76z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	5.57

Dec-Jan-Feb= 7.66 Total Precipitation
Oct-Nov-Dec-Jan-Feb-Mar = 12.50 Total Precipitation

PAYETTE, IDAHO

Monthly Total Precipitation (inches)

Year(s)	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2000	1.93	2.25	1.15	0.58	0.34	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.33	1.28	0.61	0.72	9.54
2001	1.11	0.58	1.12	0.66	0.20	0.32	0.13a	0.00	0.16	0.62	1.49	1.42	7.81
2002	0.69	0.26	0.74	0.83	0.00	0.28f	0.15k	0.02	0.14	0.15	0.41	1.98	5.22
2003	1.39	0.38	1.15	0.98	1.60	0.28	0.34	0.07	0.13	0.00	0.97a	1.90	9.19
2004	1.71	1.72	0.09	0.83	1.32	0.36	0.05a	0.75	0.52	1.33	0.78	0.75b	10.21
2005	0.12z	0.14a	1.85c	0.81	3.25	1.18b	0.33e	0.00c	0.18e	1.47	1.60	4.44c	15.25
2006	0.75l	0.19k	0.00y	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.15z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00

Dec-Jan-Feb= 5.38 Total Precipitation
Oct-Nov-Dec-Jan-Feb-Mar = 8.45 Total Precipitation

PARMA EXPERIMENT STN, IDAHO

Monthly Total Precipitation (inches)

Year(s)	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2000	1.97	1.90	1.26	0.96	0.54	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.82	2.07	0.44	0.17b	10.33
2001	1.95	0.46	0.87	1.47	0.33	0.33	0.45	0.00	0.14	0.50	1.06	0.80	8.36
2002	0.55	0.24a	0.62a	0.88	0.09	0.05	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.20	0.29	1.53	4.78
2003	1.60	0.65	0.61	0.72	1.55	0.30	0.31	0.49	0.04	0.08	0.77	1.51	8.63
2004	1.78	1.26	0.04	0.46	1.57	0.34	0.17	0.43	0.61	1.72	1.00	0.54	9.92
2005	0.21	0.12	0.92	1.13	3.28	0.83	0.09	0.02	0.16	1.08	1.61	3.06	12.51
2006	0.80g	0.33p	0.91u	1.37z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00

Dec-Jan-Feb= 4.19 Total Precipitation
Oct-Nov-Dec-Jan-Feb-Mar = 7.79 Total Precipitation

TWIN FALLS WSO, IDAHO

Monthly Total Precipitation (inches)

Year(s)	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2000	1.88	1.54	0.83	0.58	1.22	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.66	1.27	0.39	0.77	9.19
2001	0.58	0.34	0.83	1.28	0.35	0.28	0.26	0.06	0.46	0.32	1.94	1.55	8.25
2002	0.00z	0.18	0.88	1.41	0.22	0.32	0.09	0.38	0.67	0.40	0.69	1.03	6.27
2003	0.48	0.69	1.42	1.72	1.39	0.33	0.30	1.47	0.63	0.00	1.00	1.68a	11.11
2004	0.68	0.00z	0.28	1.04	1.05	0.13	0.69	0.88	0.37	1.26	0.68	1.59	8.65
2005	0.00z	0.79	1.24	3.19	3.49	1.06	0.02	0.45	0.12	0.35	0.96	3.39	15.06
2006	2.06	0.39b	1.32c	0.28y	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	3.77

Dec-Jan-Feb= 5.84 Total Precipitation
Oct-Nov-Dec-Jan-Feb-Mar = 8.47 Total Precipitation

BURLEY FAA AP, IDAHO

Monthly Total Precipitation (inches)

Year(s)	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2000	1.92	0.00z	0.54	0.59	0.86	0.11	0.37	0.08	0.16	1.61	0.25	0.49	6.98
2001	0.41	0.32	0.60	1.07	0.28	0.14	0.46	0.09	0.49	0.65	1.08	1.13	6.72
2002	0.54	0.07	0.65	0.48	1.03	0.15	0.32	0.04	0.46	0.31	0.58	0.83	5.46
2003	0.21	0.51	1.20	1.88	1.30	0.08	0.07	1.59	0.04	0.01	1.00	1.08	8.97
2004	0.35	1.56	0.31	1.21	1.09	0.35	0.59	0.41	0.43	0.78	0.35	1.26	8.69
2005	0.95	0.47	0.82	2.43	4.92	1.00	0.03	0.24	0.50	0.72	0.73	2.73	15.54
2006	1.67	0.53	1.84	0.27z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	4.04

Dec-Jan-Feb= 4.93 Total Precipitation
Oct-Nov-Dec-Jan-Feb-Mar = 8.22Total Precipitation

CASTLEFORD 2 N, IDAHO

Monthly Total Precipitation (inches)

Year(s)	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2000	0.24e	2.12a	0.91	0.88c	1.22a	0.13	0.00	0.00z	0.58	1.17	0.02	0.25	7.52
2001	0.00	0.00c	0.66	1.63	0.29	0.27	0.62	0.00	0.00z	0.37	0.73a	1.74c	6.31
2002	0.66e	0.00a	0.75b	0.82a	0.22	0.60	0.00	0.00z	0.04	0.11	0.13	0.00z	3.33
2003	0.57	0.48	0.00	1.81	0.97	0.18	0.00	0.29a	0.00	0.00a	0.36	0.95a	5.61
2004	0.00g	0.00z	0.10	0.00z	0.00z	0.00	0.00z	0.06a	0.10a	0.76	0.41	0.00z	1.43
2005	1.25a	0.41a	0.84	2.94	2.41	0.52a	0.32	0.04	0.07	0.25	0.77a	1.27d	11.09
2006	1.63	0.74a	0.37b	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	2.7

Dec-Jan-Feb= 3.64 Total Precipitation
Oct-Nov-Dec-Jan-Feb-Mar = 5.03 Total Precipitation

PAUL, IDAHO

Monthly Total Precipitation (inches)

Year(s)	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2000	2.47	2.44	0.70	0.79	0.77	0.07	0.30	0.18	0.20	1.80	0.80	0.49	11.01
2001	0.72	0.44	0.48	0.90	0.35	0.09	0.29	0.09	0.57	0.76	1.70	1.18	7.57
2002	0.74	0.00z	0.51	0.57	0.95	0.29	0.52	0.12	0.53	0.35	0.46	0.79	5.83
2003	0.13	0.37	1.22	2.39	1.30	0.25	0.03	1.29	0.02	0.01	0.84	1.42	9.27
2004	0.62	2.12	0.42	0.48	1.13	0.17	0.52	0.70	0.35a	1.21	0.44	1.02	9.18
2005	0.97a	0.61	0.88	2.32	4.74	0.89	0.09	0.23	0.65	0.84	1.26	2.56	16.04
2006	1.93	0.36	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	2.29

Dec-Jan-Feb= 4.85 Total Precipitation
Oct-Nov-Dec-Jan-Feb-Mar = 6.95Total Precipitation

SHOSHONE 1 WNW, IDAHO

Monthly Total Precipitation (inches)

Year(s)	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2000	2.41	1.79	0.93	0.27	0.74	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.43	1.09	0.48	0.57a	8.72
2001	0.41a	0.44A	0.72	1.57	0.27	0.10	0.60	0.00	0.32	0.42	1.16a	2.87	8.88
2002	1.44b	0.09	1.49	0.57	0.16	0.24	0.28	0.09	0.35	0.13	0.58	1.84	7.26
2003	0.59	0.82	0.81	1.38	0.69	0.10	0.01	0.61	0.27	0.07	0.59	3.25	9.19
2004	0.72	0.94	0.16	0.80	1.07	0.42	0.00a	0.27a	0.37	1.27	0.54	1.84	8.40
2005	0.67	0.53	1.65	1.48	1.96	0.00z	0.02	0.00z	0.15	0.36	0.96	3.81	11.59
2006	2.85	0.60	0.02z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	0.00z	3.45

Dec-Jan-Feb= 7.26 Total Precipitation
Oct-Nov-Dec-Jan-Feb-Mar = 8.60 Total Precipitation
* This information was compiled by Western Regional Climate Center

SUMMARY

In last years MOU report there were areas of concern expressed about the new NPDES permits. The same concerns exist this year. How will the new NPDES permit requirements mesh with the state inspection program and the future of the MOU? How will multi-agency regulatory responsibility provide non-conflicting enforcement as livestock operators deal with waste containment, nutrient management, odor, and air quality issues? Will increased regulatory burdens cause a decline in small livestock operations? How quickly will new technologies become a part of the industry?

We are still waiting for the Supreme Court's decision regarding the Idaho Conservation League vs. ISDA. (What is a nutrient management plan public record and what's not). What ever the Supreme Court's decision(s), the real issue is the NMP's themselves. How well are the Plans prepared? How well are producers following them? More important, when producers are following their plan can they be assured they meet soil test thresholds? At this time, I am not confident this is the case. Representative manure waste/water sampling and nutrient testing of the manure in the various locations where it has been stored is necessary to determine strength of the nutrients and where they are located in the system. With this information producers can more accurately determine how much of the product should be applied to any given field.

Book values for livestock waste may not provide adequate nutrient information given the different separation, processing, and storage systems on many Idaho dairy farms. A closer review of the One Plan and One Plan preparation is warranted.

The degree of success of the dairy MOU is largely attributed to the staff on the front line. Throughout the history of this MOU, the dairy inspectors have been and are the backbone to environmental improvements. Just recently, Tami Frank, dairy inspector in the Magic Valley, left the Bureau for employment in the private sector. Ms. Frank was a very dedicated hard working employee that played an important role to the improvement and success of the program. Dustin Olsen will be assuming Tami's responsibilities. Mr. Olsen was the NMP manager for ISDA until his move to the Dairy Bureau.

It is also very important to recognize the time, energy, and expense the Idaho Dairymen's Association put into the success of the program.

Respectfully Submitted,

Marv Patten, Chief
Dairy Bureau